

# KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 15. Vol. V.]

LEXINGTON, K. MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 11, 1814.

[Vol. 28.

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE  
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SMITH AND BICKLEY.  
PRINTERS OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

*CONDITIONS.*

THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable at the expiration of the year, or TWO DOLLARS at the time of subscribing. Persons at a distance directing the paper to be forwarded by mail, must accompany their order with two dollars extra, or a note for three dollars. The postage in every case must be paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted at 50 cents per square the first time, and 25 cents for each continuation.

THE PRINTING OFFICE is kept at the old place.

FRESH GOODS.

THOSE who may please to call at the GRAIN & FLOUR STORE, Mulberry street, leading out to Paris, second door above the jail, will find a well chosen and pretty general assortment.

MERCHANDIZE,

Suited to the present Season,

CONSISTING OF

Cloths	Country Cott. Cloths
Cassimers,	Coarse Muslins,
Coatings,	Callicoes,
Flannels,	Shirtings,
Blankets,	Dimities
Swansdown	White and Colored Cambria Muslins
Manchester Cords	Leno &c.
Velvets	Black Crapes
Marsailles	Black and Plaid Silk
Bombazets	White & Black Lace
Black & Grey Worst-	Ribbands
ed Hose	Artificial Flowers
Black & white Silk do	Black, Check & Fan-
Cotton do.	ce Silk Hkfs.
Buckskin and Beaver	Maddress do.
Gloves	Check Cambria do.
Fadies' Long & Short	Plain, white & fan-
Kid do.	dy do.
Ladies' Black and	Chintz Shawls
White Silk do.	Common Cotton do.
Silk Shawls	Coffee
Linen & Cott. Checks	Chocolate
&c. &c.	Loaf, Lump and Or- leans Sugars
Crockery Ware	Pepper
Glass do.	Alspice
Hard do.	Ginger
Tin do.	
Men's & Boys' Fur	Cinnamon
Wool Hats	Claves
Women's, Men's and	Mace
Children's Moroc-	Nutmegs
co Shoes	Raisins
Men's coarse Shoes	Powder
Fine do	Loot
Children's Coarse do	Shad
Port, Madeira and	Gun Flints
Sherry Wines,	Shad
Brandy	Mackerel
Rum	Herring
Peach Brandy	Salt
Gin	Logwood
Cherry Bounce	Crowny Steel
Blackberry Cordial	Castings
Cherry do.	Rice
Anise do.	Ropes assorted
Mint do.	Brushes
Whiskey	Lamp Black in lb. p.
Cider-royal	pers
Vinegar	Tobacco
Orleans' Molasses	School Books
Gunpowder & Young	Writing Paper
Hysop Teas	Slates &c. &c.
SUPERFINE FLOUR by the barrel or small	
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR	
Which will be sold at a very small advance for cash, or that which will suit just as well, viz.: Wheat, old Corn, Oats, Flour, Cornmeal, Whiskey, Sait, Linsey, Linen, Flax, Feathers, Butter, Tallow, Hog's Fat, &c.	

Lexington, Nov. 22, 1813. 48

Dr. John Todd,

HAVING returned to Lexington, offers his services as a Practitioner of MEDICINE and SURGERY.

McQuire's Manufactured Tobacco.

Morrison, Boswells & Sutton, HAVE on hand, and intend keeping a supply of this Tobacco, to sell by the quantity or by retail.

9-tf Lexington, Feb. '16, 1814.

Lot For Sale.

A LOT OF GROUND, containing 49 1/2 feet front, 150 feet back, lying on Water-street continued, at the lower end of Lexington, is offered for sale. On this lot is a stone foundry for a house erecting. For terms apply to

D. BRADFORD, Auctioneer, Lexington, March 21, 1814. 12-tf

Superfine Flour for Sale.

I HAVE 100 bbls. superfine flour for sale, which will be sold low for CASH by the barrel at my store, Cheapside, opposite the market house.

12-3t THOS. NEKERVIS.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Prime Soap & Candle Factory.

THE subscriber having engaged in the above line, able and experienced journeymen from Philadelphia, and having now his establishment in full operation, and on an extensive and useful plan, offers for sale to CONTRACTORS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and OTHERS, any quantity of excellent soap and candles (dip & mould) warranted equal in every respect to any manufactured in the Eastern states, and which, on inspection and fairly analysed, will be found to have all the requisite quality, and composed of the best materials. Purchasers may be supplied on the most advantageous terms, by calling on him, examining the present stock, and judging for themselves at his manufactory in Lexington.

THOMAS TIBBATS.

N. B. I will give the usual cash prices for Tallow, Hogslard, Kitchen Grease, Ashes, Potash and all such articles as necessary to the above establishment.

TH. T. Lexington, March 24th, 1814. 13-tf

STAMPS

For sale at this Office.

List of Letters

IN the Lexington Post Office on the 1st of April, 1814—which, if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters. Persons calling for letters in this list, must mention that they are advertised.

A Anderson W. P.  
Anderson Wm. & Js.  
Anderson George  
Anderson James  
Averen Benjamin  
Adams Catherine  
Andrews Jeremiah  
Allen Elisha  
Armstrong John  
Anderson Jeremiah

B Berry Benjamin  
Benning Perkins  
Baker David  
Banks John F.  
Barry Wm. T.  
Barker John  
Bennington William  
Brail George M.  
Berryman Richard

C Beatty James  
Baldwin Sophia  
Burnley Maria  
Brown John  
Bell James  
Boys William  
Boling Joel  
Butler Richard  
Burill William  
Bissell Isaac  
Bryan Samuel  
Butler Nancy  
Berry George  
Byrd Abraham  
Bridle Mildred  
Bowling William  
Bush John  
Black Nancy  
Bleaksley Mr.  
Beauchamp John

D Curl P. & C.  
Davis Tinsley  
Dennis Winfield  
Dunn John R.  
Davis Robert  
Davis John W.  
Dillon John  
Davenport Samuel  
Dulin Thaddeus  
Dearborn S. H.  
Didlike Robert

E Eades James  
Edmonson Thomas  
Eppison Francis  
Enness John  
Elliott George  
Elliston J. T.  
Essex James  
Ellis T. G.

F Faulconer Lewis  
Fleming J. & L.  
Farro Amos  
Fowler Joseph  
Field & Burman  
Foland R. W.

G Griffith Isaac  
Griffin Francis  
George John G.  
Grice Edward  
Gray George  
Goins Mr.  
Green Isaac  
Gess Capt.  
Grimes John

H Hughes William  
Harrison Carter  
Harness John  
Harpham Hugh  
Hooper William  
Huffman Daniel  
Hoister Joseph  
Herndon Thomas  
Hardin James G.  
Harter Catherine  
Hall Robert  
Hall John  
Hall Michael  
Hudson Edward  
Hailey Benjamin  
Herndon Judith  
Hubbell William D.  
Hunter William  
Hempstead Edward  
Hines Caldwell  
Hiter John Y.

I Johnson Samuel  
January Ephraim  
Jackson William  
Johnson William  
Inskeep Joseph  
Jouett Charles

J Kennedy Mr.  
Kenney Matthew  
Kuse William  
Kirtly Francis

K Lewis Hector P.  
Lewis L. D.  
Lee James C.  
Loring Willam  
Loring Damsel  
Lions James  
Logan James  
Lafoon James

L Long T. A.  
Logan Ann  
Long Richard P.  
Lewis William  
Lackland Joseph  
Legrand Peter  
Lewis Samuel  
Longe George

M Lee Charles  
Liggins William  
Locky Amos  
Luney Thomas  
Langham John F.

N Morgan Nathan  
Morrison Polly  
Manuel William  
Mills Stephen  
Moir James  
Abbott Ann  
Alsop Nancy  
Alexander R. C.  
Alexander John  
Ayres Benjamin  
Ailston Simpson

O Burbidge Thos. H.  
Buckne Benjamin H.  
Banks Cuthbert  
Brady Amelia  
Baker William  
Brown Edward  
Boyer Richard  
Bell David  
Broadbudd Edwin

P Benning James  
Boggs Lilburn  
Bailey Augustin  
Bain Morris  
Banks John F.  
Black James R.  
Burck Stapleton

Q Brayant Jesse B.  
Busby Sarah Ann  
Bartlett John C.  
Barr T. T.  
Bramblett Ambrose 6

R Brayton John G.  
Bennington William  
Norvell Francis  
Nash Timothy  
Nicholas R. C.

S O'Brien M.  
Oaley Joseph

T Price Capt.  
Poindexter William  
Patterson W. H.  
Pearson Isaac  
Patterson David  
Pierce William  
Porter Justin B.  
Porter Ephraim

U Parbury James M.  
Perkins Jessee  
Perkins Garrett  
Packston David  
Parr Noah

V Pen Shadrach  
Payne Asa  
Parrish Samuel  
Pryor Samuel  
Polland John  
Parrish Francis  
Penniston Francis  
Porter James W.  
Porter Lemuel

W Penitree John  
Perrin John  
Perrin Samuel  
Perry Richard  
Piggy Lewis

X Queary Charles

Y Roe Eliza M.  
Robinson James C.  
Richardson Edward  
Resspass Mitchem C.

Z Stephenson Harrison  
Shough Jacob  
Sellers Thomas W.  
Sering Stephen  
Scott Elizabeth  
Elmore John A.  
Ewing William  
Eltonhead Peter

A Davis Mary A.  
Duval William  
Davis Francis B.  
Denison William  
Dunlap John  
Decker James  
Doyle Richard  
Dod Thomas  
Depoyster Jos

B Everly Michael  
Ellis Littlebury  
Estill Catherine  
Eubank James T.  
Elmore John A.  
Ewing William  
Eltonhead Peter

C Davis James  
Edmonson Thomas  
Eppison Francis  
Enness John  
Elliott George  
Elliston J. T.  
Essex James  
Ellis T. G.

D Fry Joshua  
Francis Evan  
Furgason Robert  
Fleming John  
Fisher William O.  
Fitzgerald Terence

E Garnett Susanna  
Graham Captain  
Gant Matilda  
Gray John

F Glen James  
Gossom Grace  
Gough Michael  
Gardner Elizabeth

G Green William

H Happy James

I Hunnicott John  
Holmes —

J Harrison T. B.  
Herrington Mary  
Harper Hezekiah  
Hill James

K Hawley E.  
Houston R.

L Hampton George  
Henry Steward

M Hall John  
Harrison Britannica  
Higbee John  
Harvey William  
Heywood William  
Hanson William  
Herrick Henry

N Hamilton Alexander  
Hastings Benjamin  
Hamilton Robert

O Hitter John Y.

P Johnson Samuel  
January Ephraim  
Jackson William  
Johnson William  
Inskeep Joseph  
Jouett Charles

Q Kennedy Mr.  
Kenney Matthew  
Kuse William  
Kirtly Francis

R Lewis Hector P.  
Lewis L. D.  
Lee James C.  
Loring Willam  
Loring Damsel  
Lions James  
Logan James  
Lafoon James

S Long T. A.  
Logan Ann  
Long Richard P.  
Lewis William  
Lackland Joseph  
Legrand Peter  
Lewis Samuel  
Longe George

T Young Mary B.

U Yeager Polly

V JOHN FOWLER, P. M.

W Lexington, April 4, 1814.

Lee Charles  
Liggins William  
Locky Amos  
Luney Thomas  
Langham John F.

M Morgan Nathan  
Morrison Polly  
Manuel William  
Mills Stephen  
Moir James

N Adams William  
Allison Uriah 3  
Anderson John A. S.  
Anderson John S.  
Anderson John S.

O Abbott Ann  
Alsop Nancy  
Alexander R. C.  
Alexander John  
Ayres Benjamin

P Ailston Simpson

Q Burbridge Thos. H.  
Buckne Benjamin H.  
Banks Cuthbert  
Brady Amelia  
Baker William

R Brown Edward  
Boyer Richard  
Bell David  
Broadbudd Edwin

S Baker William  
Boyle Walter  
Boyer Richard  
Bell David  
Broadbudd Edwin

T Burbridge Thos. H.  
Buckne Benjamin H.  
Banks Cuthbert  
Brady Amelia  
Baker William

U Brown Edward  
Boyle Walter  
Boyer Richard  
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V Burbridge Thos. H.  
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W Burbridge Thos. H.  
Buckne Benjamin H.  
Banks Cuthbert  
Brady Amelia  
Baker William

X Burbridge Thos. H.  
Buckne Benjamin H.  
Banks Cuthbert  
Brady Amelia  
Baker William

Y Burbridge Thos. H.  
Buckne Benjamin H.  
Banks Cuthbert  
Brady Amelia  
Baker William

Z Burbridge Thos. H.  
Buckne Benjamin H.  
Banks Cuthbert  
Brady Amelia  
Baker William

A Burbridge Thos. H.  
Buckne Benjamin H.  
Banks Cuthbert  
Brady Amelia  
Baker William

B Burbridge Thos. H.  
Buckne Benjamin H.  
Banks Cuthbert  
Brady Amelia  
Baker William

C Burbridge Thos. H.  
Buckne Benjamin H.  
Banks Cuthbert  
Brady Amelia  
Baker William

## NEW GOODS.

E. WARFIELD is just receiving from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and now opening at his store next door to Tifford, Scott and Trotter's, a large and general assortment of MERCHANDISE, suitable for the spring season, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for cash, by the piece, or retail; among these goods may be found some choice articles, to wit:

Best Cotton Cards, No. 10,  
Waldron's Grass and Corn Scythes,  
Elegant fancy patterns of New-England  
cotton cloth,  
Stripes and Plaids,  
A variety of fashionable Straw Bonnets,  
Bots and Shoes of every kind,  
Mantua, Levantine and Virginia Silks,  
Fancy Muslins,  
Linen Cambric,  
Asserted Silk Velvets,  
Do. Do. Ribbands,  
Elegant new patterns of Paper Hangings,  
Queens and Glass Ware,  
China, Tea and Table Sets,  
Ironmongery of every description,  
Groceries,  
Teas of the best quality,  
Best Coffee,  
Segars of all kind,  
Iron and Nails,  
Curving Knives,  
Curriers' Fleschers,  
Venering Saws, Cut Saws, Mills Saws,  
Whip Saws, Hand Saw,  
And a great variety of spring fancy Goods.  
March 22, 1814. 124f

FOR SALE OR TO HIRE,  
Two Likely Negro Boys,  
About 17 or 18 years of age. Apply to  
BIRD SMITH.  
Lexington, April 10, 1814. 15

THE JUSTLY CELEBRATED  
HORSE  
*Old Quicksilver,*

WHOSE performance on the turf while in possession of John Tayloe, esq. of Mount Airy, Richmond county, Virginia, was equal, if not superior to any horse that ever ran in that state, where all the best horses run. I have Mr. Tayloe's letters to prove that he won the purse at Bowing Green; also, a Jockey Club purse at Westmoreland Court-house; also the Tappahannock purse, beating Mr. Washington's famous Virginia Nell; he has beaten Mr. Butler's Columbus, winner of the Bowing Green purse; he has also beaten Mr. Thornton's mare Virago, by Shanks, and a number of others too tedious to mention. I have certificates to prove that Quicksilver's colts have been equal if not superior to any horse's colts in America, and that they sell for larger sums of money, in general, than any other horse's colt in the United States.—In the year 1805, a calculation was made by gentlemen of undoubted characters in Virginia, and without leaving out the best runners on this continent, there was nearly a dozen higher sales than any other horse's.—This calculation can be supported, and if disputed, perhaps it may be satisfactory to mention some of the sales.—Capt. T. Jones of Campbell, Virginia, has sold and bought several from \$500, up to \$2000 dollars each.—Mr. A. Martin, sold one for 1700 dollars; Messrs. Beaufort & Pannell one for 1500 dollars, and a number of others have sold as high as the above prices; they very often sell for \$500 dollars when sucking. Mr. Geo. Tyler of Virginia has refused \$3000 dollars for Independence, by Quicksilver. Col. Tayloe of Mount Airy, who is well known to be one of the best judges in any state, has frequently pronounced Quicksilver the best horse he ever saw or had any thing to do with, after he had parted with him—which is given up by the best judges in Virginia and several other states, who have seen him, and all the imported horses, and a number of studs bred in this country, that Quicksilver is the best proportioned, and particularly the best carriage, and carries the most lofty tail of any horse that never was nicked; and a number of his colts possess the same carriage, points and form. He is now rising two or three and twenty years old; when young, was thought the best dapple gray that ever was seen, with a large sorrel spot on his hind leg, the mark of his sire; he is five feet two inches high, remarkably long and stout made, very muscular with perhaps the best set of limbs, clear of blemish, that any horse possesses. Let us suffice to say, when well examined, his equal, for gaiety, bone and action, has been seldom if ever seen in England or America. It may be necessary to observe to those whom make such admirations at his neck, that it is from high keeping and being so long and thin, which caused it to fall—and that he was foaled by Mr. Tayloe, because he naturally carried his tail high, to conform with fashion.

### Pedigree.

QUICKSILVER was got by the old import ed Medley, by Jim Black, the best run ner in all England, out of the old Arminia mare, that stands in the general Stud book, perhaps higher than any brood mare in Eng land, bred by Mr. Shafiq, got by Snap, out of Miss Cleveland, by Regulus, Midge, by Bay Bolton, Bartlet's Chidlers, Honeywood's Ar bian, dam of the two True Blues; his dam by the noted Wildair, by Col. Baylor's imported Farnsworth. As to a detail of his pedigree further, it is needless, as it is well known by the best judges in America, that he is descended from the best family of horses in Eng land, as the general Stud book, in my pos session, will prove.

QUICKSILVER is now in high spirits and good condition, and will stand the ensuing season again at my stable, in Clarke county, seven miles from Winchester, on Stoner, and on the road leading to Grassy Lick, and may be let to mares at the reduced price of *Ten Dollars* the season, to be discharged in any kind of good merchantable trade at its value, deliv ered at the stand, on or before the 25th day of December next; *Six Dollars* the leap, paid in hand, and *Sixteen Dollars* to ensure a mare to be with foal; the insurance money to be paid if the mare is disposed of before she is known to be with foal.—The season may be discharged with *Eight Dollars Cash*, if paid by the 4th day of July next, at which time the season will expire. Good and extensive pas turage for mares, and feed with grain on very reasonable terms. My customers may depend on the most faithful attention; but I cannot be responsible for accidents or escapes.

JAMES GATEWOOD.

April 9, 1814.  
We, the subscribers certify, that we bred from the above horse (Old Quicksilver) last season, and that we believe him to be a remarkable sure foal getter. Given under our hands this 9th of April, 1814.

George Benefield, John Tatman,  
Beel Green, Henry Darnall,  
Patterson Bell, Obediah Dooley.

## Late Northern Campaign.

(DOCUMENTS &c. CONTINUED.)  
CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE SECRETARY OF WAR AND MAJ. GEN. WILKINSON.

Submitted to the president by the secretary of war, on the 23d of July, and communicated to general Wilkinson on the 5th of August, 1813.

The time at which we have reason to expect an ascendency on lake Ontario, has arrived. If our hopes on that head be fulfilled, though but for a short period, we must avail ourselves of the circumstances, to give to the campaign a new and increased activity.

For this purpose our forces on the Ontario should be concentrated, because neither section of them, as they are now divided, is competent to a great object.

The point of concentration is more doubtful.

1st. If at fort George, our utmost success can give us the command of the peninsula, which, if general Harrison succeeds against Malden, will be diminished interest both to us & to the enemy: to us, because Malden will more completely cover our western frontier & control the savages than fort George and Erie: to the enemy, because Malden lost, our inroad upon the peninsula, will but have the effect of shortening, not of dividing, the enemy's line of operations; in a word, success at this point will not give to the campaign a character of decisive advantage.

2d. If, on the other hand, we make Sackett's Harbor the point of concentration, Kingston may become the object of our attack, which by the way, will be but returning to the original plan of campaign, prescribed to general Dearborn. This place is of much importance to the enemy, and will no doubt be defended by him with great obstinacy, & with all the resources which can be safely drawn from other points. That it may be taken by a joint application of our naval and military means, is not however to be questioned. The enclosed diagram will show the number and character of the enemy's defenses. His batteries No. 1, cannot be sustained but by his fleet. These carried, he is open to a descent at No. 2 and 3. If he divides his force between both, we oppose one half of his strength with the whole of ours. If he concentrates at No. 2, we seize No. 3, and command both the town and the shipping. If he concentrates at No. 3, we occupy No. 2, and with nearly the same results.

Cotemporary with this movement, another may be made on the side of Lake Champlain, indicating an intention of attacking Montreal, and its dependencies, and really attacking them, if to save Kingston, these posts have been materially weakened.

3d. Another and different operation, to which our means are competent, would be a movement from Sackett's Harbor to Madrid on the St. Lawrence. At this place the river may be most easily crossed. The ground opposite to it is a narrow bluff, skirted by the river on one side and a swamp of great extent and of difficult passage on the other. This gained and fortified, our fleet continuing to command the water line from the head of the river to Ogdenburgh, and lake St. Francis occupied with a few gun boats & barges, the army may march against Montreal, in concert with general Hampton. The only natural difficulty to the execution of this plan, would be presented by a branch of the Grand river which must be crossed; but at this season, though deep, it is believed to be fordable.

Under the preceding supposition it is respectfully submitted whether it will not be most advisable to make Sackett's Harbor the point of concentration and leave to the commanding general an election (to be determined by circumstances) between the two plans suggested under the 2d and 3d heads.

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Approved and adopted 23d July, 1813.

Washington, August 6, 1814.

I have examined the projects of the campaign, intended for the past and ensuing stages of it, on the side of Canada, which you put into my hands yesterday. The novelty of the subject to me, and the pressure of time, will prevent the deliberate consideration of it which its importance merits; and therefore I shall confine myself to a few brief observations touching the project of the 23d ult.

1st. If we command lake Ontario (without which the project is impracticable,) and our force be competent to carry Kingston, the incorporation of our troops should take place at Sackett's Harbor, and the attack be made as promptly as possible.

2d. On the contrary, should our combined disposable force be deemed incompetent to the certain and speedy reduction of Kingston, then it may be preferable to strengthen our force at fort George, cut up the British force in that quarter, destroy the Indian establishments, & (should general Harrison fail in his objects) march a detachment to capture Malden.

While these operations are pending, a bold feint or provisional attack on Montreal, by major general Hampton, will certainly call sir George Prevost to that place; and it is presumable that seeing our movements directed towards Erie, he may carry his best troops with him from Kingston.

These suggestions spring from my desire to hazard as little as possible in the outset, and to secure infallibly whatever may be attempted, with the intention to increase our own confidence, to diminish that of the enemy, and to popularise the war.

After our operations on the peninsula have been closed, we may raze the works there under your provisions, leave our settlements on the strait in tranquility, and like lightning must direct our whole force against Kingston: having reduced that place, and captured the shipping, we may descend the stream, and form a junction with the column of general Hampton in the neighborhood of Montreal, should the lateness of the season permit, by which all our movements after the conquest of Upper Canada must be governed.

To give general Hampton's movements a menacing aspect, and to enable him to profit by events, he should take with him a train of battering cannon and mortar pieces, which will be found indispensable in the attack of Montreal, and to weaken that place, and to favor a protracted season, I would advise that a heavy column of militia or volunteers, if engaged for three months only, should be put in motion from the vicinity of lake Memphr amagog, to descend the river St. Francis, and take post on the right bank of lake St. Peter, with a battering train of travelling carriages, organized and equip either to keep post or retire when the season or other circumstances should render expedient.

Before I close this letter, I will beg leave to call your attention to several specific points, on which I require information and authority, which I deem essential to the salutary discharge of the high and solemn trust about to devolve upon me.

1st. A copy of the instructions to major general Hampton, for my government in the correspondence to ensue between us.

2d. Shall I be allowed a private secretary, which is necessary, and of right belongs to the command on which I am about to enter?

3d. I require permission to take for my aids de camp such officers as are best fitted to discharge the important duties of the station.

4th. I ask authority (or is it understood that I possess it) to supply every defect of the munitions of war and transport by land or water, by means of the authorized agents.

5th. I entreat that ample funds may be deposited in proper hands, to give effect to the department of intelligence, without which the chief will find himself hoodwinked.

6th. I trust no order of whatever nature will be passed to any officer under my command, but through my hands. This is not only necessary to the regular conduct of the public service, but it is vitally essential to the preservation of sound subordination, and is conformable to the rules of service in all armies, inasmuch as he who is responsible for all should have the control of all.

7th. I hope I may be expressly authorized to detach from my command all persons who may manifest a temper or disposition to excite discontents, to generate factions, or embitter the service. This is indispensable to put down seditious spirits, and to harmonize the corps.

8th. Should we move against Kingston in the first instance, the withdrawal of our force from fort George will enable the enemy to reoccupy that point, and for a brief period to harass our frontier on that strait. May not the militia or a body of volunteers be called forth to relieve the regular troops at that place, and prevent discontents and complaints.

9th. For the maintenance of the necessary authority of the chief, it is hoped the secretary of war will decline and forbid all correspondence with his subordinate officers, except in cases of personal grievance.

10th. I beg to be advised of the means of communication between our military positions, and particularly from Sackett's Harbor to Burlington, which should be rapid and infallible.

11th. I ask authority to equip the whole of our horse artillery, and to mount the whole of our dragoons, because these arms will be found all important in every combat which may ensue.

A serious impression of the dread responsibility which awaits me, and a correct sense of the public expectation which accompanies me, must be my apology for giving you so much trouble.

With perfect respect,  
I have the honor to be,  
Sir, your obedient serv't.  
JA. WILKINSON.

Honorable John Armstrong,  
Secretary of War.

War Department, Aug. 8, 1813.

SIR—I have given to your observations of the 6th instant, all the consideration they so justly merit.

The main objection to any plan, which shall carry our operations wide of Kingston and westward of it, is, that in the event of its success, it leaves the strength of the enemy unbroken, but wounds the tail of the lion, & of course, is not calculated to hasten the termination of the war, either by increasing our own vigor, or by diminishing that of the enemy. Kingston is the great depot of his resources, and so long as he retains this and keeps open his communication with the sea, he will not want the means of multiplying his naval and other defences, and of reinforcing or renewing the war in the west. Kingston therefore, as well on grounds of policy as of military principle, presents the first and great object of the campaign.

There are two ways of approaching this: by direct, or indirect attack: by breaking down the enemy's battalions and forcing his works—or by seizing and obstructing the line of his communication, and thus drying up the sources by which he is nourished and maintained. Circumstances must govern in choosing between these different modes. Were our assembled land and naval forces competent to the object, a direct attack would no doubt be the shorter and better way; but if, on the contrary, our strength be inferior, or hardly equal to that of the enemy, the indirect attack must be preferred. These considerations have suggested the third plan, to be found in my note of the 23d ultmo. To give execution to this, I would collect my force at the head of the St. Lawrence, make every demonstration of attacking Kingston, proceed rapidly down the river, seize the northern bank at the village of Hamilton, leave a corps to fortify and hold it, march upon Montreal with the main body, effect there a junction with Hampton, and take a position which shall enable you to secure what you gain. On this plan, the navy would perform its part by occupying the mouth of the river, and preventing a pursuit by water; by clearing the river of the armed boats of the enemy; by holding, with its own, the passage at Hamilton, and by giving support to that position. If the enemy pursues, it must be by land, without subsistence, (excepting what he carries on his back) and without artillery. If he remains stationary, his situation must soon become even more serious, as the country in which he is cannot long subsist him. It will then but remain for him to fight his way to Quebec, to perish in the attempt, or to lay down his arms. After this exposition, it is unnecessary to add, that in conducting the present campaign, you will make Kingston your primary object, and that you will choose (as circumstances may warrant) between a direct and indirect attack on that post.

I have the honor to be,  
With great respect,  
Sir, your most obt. serv't.  
JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Major general Wilkinson,  
Commanding district No. 9.

War Department, August 9, 1813.

SIR—In answer to that part of your letter of the 6th instant, which calls for information, &c. on certain enumerated points, I have the honor to state:

1st. That general Hampton's instructions go only to assemble and organize his division at Burlington. It is intended that he shall operate contemporaneously with you, and under your orders, in prosecution of the plan of campaign which has been given to you.

2d. The senior major general commanding the principal army, is entitled to the service of a private secretary.

3d. The ordnance and other departments of supply within the district (No. 9) are subject of course to your orders.

4th. The quartermaster general of the army will supply the funds for secret service.

5th. All orders to subordinate officers pass from the war department to the adjutant general, to be communicated by him to the general commanding the district in which such subordinate officer may serve.

6th. No specific permission is necessary for removing factions or disorderly men. All such will properly become subjects of the confi

dential reports to be made by inspectors.—To detach such men from one district to another, is only shifting the evil; the better way is to report them for *dismissal*.

7th. If the corps at fort George be recalled, the works should be razed or occupied by a force competent to hold it against an *assault*.

There is a corps of militia and volunteers (to whom the Six Nation Indians have associated themselves) at Black Rock, which may be kept in service. They are commanded by general Porter and Mr. Parish. [See the confidential letter of general Porter enclosed.]

8th. The secretary of war will decline and forbid all improper communications, and particularly such as may bear any color of insubordination.

9th. Besides the ordinary mode of communication by mail, expresses may be employed in extraordinary cases.

10th. The dragoon and light artillery corps, shall be made efficient. Horses may be bought for both. An officer from each corps should be directed to superintend the purchases. Price (average) not to exceed 120 dollars.

I have the honor to be,  
With great respect, sir,  
Your most obt. serv't.

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Major general Wilkinson,  
commanding the northern army.

Sackett's Harbor, August 21, 1814.

SIR—I arrived here yesterday; my machinery is in motion, and I have strong hopes of giving the change to sir George which will lead directly to the object of first importance.

Commodore Chauncey is in port here and his antagonist, sir James Yeo, at Kingston. In the late interview between these naval commanders the first has zealously sought a combat, which the latter has cautiously avoided; the superiority on the lake therefore remains still to be settled; but I have Chauncey's assurance to it and place much confidence in his word; it is obviously sir James' plato decline a combat; but on what ground I cannot determine.

Our schooner will be equipped and manned by Wednesday, and I shall sail with the squadron for fort George probably the day after.

I am endeavoring to draw sir George after me; but whether I succeed in this attempt or not, should our men and means answer report, and Heaven favor me, I will be in possession of Kingston, or below that place, on the 25th proximo.

Major General Hampton must not budge until every thing is matured in this quarter, & we have either got possession of Kingston or have cut off its communication with Montreal; of which I shall give him reasonable advice, via Plattsburgh, where I shall calculate on his arrival the 20th of the ensuing month completely equip for a forward movement. If he changes his position and shows his column west of the lake sooner, it may carry sir George to Montreal and produce precautions which might otherwise be neglected until too late for any salutary effect.

The militia called forth by governor Tompkins, of which by the bye you gave me no information, should not be arrayed before he hears from me at fort George, because the assembly of such a body would increase the alarm and put all Canada in counter

The Emperor left Paris on the 25th to put himself at the head of the army in Champaigne of 300,000 men. His artillery amounts to 1000 mouths of fire, with which he intends driving the allies out of France; and that a peace is now more probable to be made at Vienna than at Paris is true. Large reinforcements are pouring into the low-countries, which has stopt all progress of the allies in that quarter. If he defeats the allies, what will be their situation in their retreat, with 13 garrisoned fortresses in their rear, and an enraged populace to harass them?

The famous Lord Castleveagh has arrived at Eras fort, on his way to Basse, the head quarters of the allies, and the Duke of Vicence, minister of Foreign Affairs (Caulcourt) has been well received there. Peace is calculated on by the most intelligent.

The conscription of 1814 is completed. That of the remains of 1802 to 1810 is also raised, and another of 1815 has just been called on. These three conscriptions furnish 300,000 men each; add to this the remains of the army before, say 300,000—the National Guards and the volunteers, and lastly the levy en masse, and you will find that to conquer France is out of the question. Let us rather suppose that the emperor had used a *ruse de guerre*, to get the allies from France when they inclined to come, that he might do their work for them to the best advantage; for the best military men think that none of those that have had the audacity to cross the Rhine will ever return from whence they came. Public spirit is now what it ought to be, and you may expect to find by the next arrivals, that things have changed. We have several failures at Marseilles, Lyons, and Paris, and two or three are daily expected here, which, I fear, will be severely felt in the United States. Colonial produce, cotton and potashes, will not sell for the duties, money is so scarce; and these things have thrown every thing in confusion. A prize to the Rattlesnake, of Philadelphia, worth a million, has arrived at Larchella, and our consul left this place yesterday to take the charge of her. Six other prizes have been sent into the ports of Bretagne. This court grants great indulgences to our prizes, and leaves the whole direction of them to the consul of the United States. Mr. Lee told me yesterday, that he had no news of our affairs at Paris, but that every thing was to be expected from the talents, dignity, and industry of our truly respectable minister, Mr. Crawford."

#### ABSTRACT.

FROM BERMUDA, MARCH 12.

It is reported that the British government has determined to prosecute the war with severity. Four ships of the line, three frigates and two sloops of war, were said to be at Bermuda on the 13th.—That 500 Americans were there, in great distress, and would be sent to England. Admiral Cockburn is said to have asserted that the Yankees should be made to feel what it was to be at war with England—and that some ports in the United States were to be bombarded in the spring. Admiral Cochrane is to take command of the Bermuda and Halifax stations, 6000 troops were daily looked for at Bermuda from England.

From London, Jan. 31.

Admiral Cochrane, it is said, is to take with him to America 4000 marines, a strong body of riflemen and battering artillery, congrue rockets, shrapnel shells, &c. From an official bulletin, dated 25th Jan., it would appear that Denmark and Sweden had signed a treaty of peace and alliance, and that Denmark is to join the allies.

London, Jan. 30.—Letters have been received from the Hague of the 23d, stating that the Prince of Orange has appointed M. Changeon minister plenipotentiary to the U. States London papers of the 30th state that "Bonaparte had cajoled to sample Ferdinand, his prisoner, into a treaty of peace for Spain." The treaty between Ferdinand 7th and Bonaparte, contains a stipulation to send the English army out of Spain. In this treaty Napoleon has acknowledged the new constitution and Cortes.—*W. City Gazette.*

#### THE CONSTITUTION FRIGATE.

Barbadoes, Feb. 17.

This morning arrived sch. Lovely Ann, from Bermuda, bound to Surinam.

She was captured on Sunday evening last, by the American frigate Constitution, Capt. Stewart, about 300 miles to the windward of this Island, and sent here, with an American midshipman on board, as a cartel, having previously received the officer and crew of H. M. schr. Picton, also from Bermuda, that had been captured on the Monday following by the said frigate and burnt. Last evening the cartel fell in with the Venerable 74, and two other British cruisers, about 120 miles to the windward, to whom they gave the intelligence. The Venerable immediately went in chase, and the probability is that she will fall in with her. The Constitution left Boston the last of December, but has made no other captures.

From Porto Rico.

By recent accounts from the Spanish Main, the patriotic party had met with many successes, and had possession of the whole country from the river Oronoco to Coro, except Porto Cabello, which still held out, but unless speedily relieved by troops and supplies, it must surrender, as there was only 14 days provision in the garrison at the last account.

THERE was committed to the Clarke jail on the 29th day of November last, a Negro boy who calls himself GILBERT, and says he belongs to the estate of Joseph H. Daviss, the said boy is about 12 or 13 years old, is of a yellow complexion, had on a yellow flannel roundabout coat, pantaloons of cotton cloth, much worn, an old wool hat and a pair of old shoes.

DAN. HARRISON, Sheriff c. c.

February 16, 1814. 13-3m

RANAWAY from the subscriber in Woodford county, a Negro man named SAM. He is about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches in height, heavily made, very bow legged, very black complexion, of a long and thin face, with a scar under one of his eyes, by which he may be easily recognized. Any person who secures him or brings him to me, shall be liberally rewarded.

SOWYEL WOOLFOLK.

March 16, 1814. 13-3p

#### LEVI L. TODD,

WILL PRACTISE LAW in the Fayette, Bourbon and Scott circuit courts—his place of residence is Lexington.

Sept. 6, 1813. 56-ff

#### KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—He comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all quarters, lumbering at his back!"

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 11, 1814.

DIED—On Monday the 4th inst. in Woodford county, Mrs. SUSAN BELL, Aet. 53, wife of Mr. Thomas Bell, sen. We do not believe there was ever a solitary human being acquainted with this excellent woman who did not love and respect her.

At Georgetown, JOHN MONROE, esquire, attorney at law, and formerly one of the judges of the circuit court. At 60-odd.

In this place DANIEL COMSTOCK, formerly of Providence, R. I.

At Washington City, JOHN DAWSON, esq. long a member of the House of Representatives from Virginia.

#### COMMUNICATION.

TO THE MANES OF GEN. ROBERT TOWN.

An honest man's the noblest work of God—Pope And art thou glided in thy cold and silent grave, that truly good man, almost confounded with the crowd? Fame so busily employed in recording the deeds of the bloody warrior, had but one feeble blast for thy virtues.—Come then, all those who have felt his benign influence, who have witnessed his domestic virtues; come, thou stranger whom he has fostered in his bosom, and assisted in the hour of adversity; come you, his numerous family, relations and friends, who so often have shared his innocent mirth, or been instructed by his useful conversation—unite with me in strewing flowers on the tomb of the friend to his country, of mankind—the tender husband, the kind father: and you, unfortunate portion of the human race, devoted from your noble colour, to be the slaves of your white brethren—come all whose existence he has made happy, either in the gift of freedom, or in his kind treatment; come and pray to that God before whom your colour is perhaps a title of indulgence, on account of the sufferings of your race—pray for your late virtuous and good master. Let the tears of your friends and yours wash off the remembrance of his faults before a God of mercy, who registers the virtues of his creatures and balances them with their foibles—Farewell.

#### FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, March 31.

The Yoozoo bill has received the signature of the president and become a law.

The senate have before them the establishment of a branch of the military academy in this city.

The loan it is said cannot be effected without a national bank, because the capitalists of this country have refused to lend, unless an institution of that sort is established.

The house now have before them a bill to make compensation to individuals for private property captured or destroyed by the enemy whilst in the service of the U. S.—which will doubtless pass.

April 3, 1814.

Enclosed you will find the President's Message. It will doubtless shock you as it has shocked many. There is no accounting for it—one can assign a single plausible reason for this recommendation.

The committee on foreign relations will report a bill to-morrow repealing the non-importation and embargo acts—but leaving the duties on imports untouched. This bill will pass, though there will be a considerable republican opposition in both houses.

The national bank was yesterday introduced, but will not take.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 1.

#### HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

The following Message was yesterday transmitted by the President of the United States to both Houses of Congress:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States

Taking into view the mutual interest which the United States and the foreign nations in amity with them, have in a liberal commercial intercourse, and the extensive changes favorable thereto, which have recently taken place: taking into view also the important advantage which may otherwise result from adapting the state of our commercial laws to the circumstances now existing:

I recommend to the consideration of Congress, the expediency of authorising, after a certain day, exportations, specie excepted from the United States, in vessels of the United States, and in vessels owned and navigated by the subjects of powers at peace with them; and a repeal of so much of our laws as prohibits the importation of articles not the property of enemies, but produced or manufactured only within their dominions.

I recommend also, as a more effectual safeguard and encouragement to our growing manufactures, that the additional duties on imports which are to expire at the end of one year after a peace with Great Britain, be prolonged to the end of two years after that event; and that, in favor of our monied institutions, the exportation of specie be prohibited throughout the same period.

JAMES MADISON.

March 31st, 1814.

#### COMMUNICATION.

TO PRESERVE STONE FRUIT FROM WORMS.

All stone fruit, but particularly plums of every species are pierced whilst young, and an egg deposited, which shortly becomes a worm, and destroys the fruit. This egg is deposited by a small beetle, called curculio, which crawls up by the body of the tree; if therefore, two or three of the common toads or land frogs be confined in pens of a foot or eighteen inches diameter around the root of the tree, they will catch every insect which comes within the pen. If one or two toads be penned on an ant hill, they will in a very few days entirely devour the ants.

To preserve the stone fruit, it will be necessary in a few days to pen toads around the roots, as the curculio will shortly commence its ravages on the fruit.

Lexington, April 6, 1814.

Pittsburgh, April 1.

Capt. Jesse D. Elliott, of the United States Navy, arrived here on Monday last from Erie. We have understood that shortly before he left Erie, he received communications from Com. Chauncey at Sackett's Harbour, informing that the British were building three large brigs on Lake Huron, intending to have them brought down to lake Erie as soon as completed, and endeavour to regain the superiority on the lake during the ensuing season. In consequence of this information, naval officers have been dispatched to Philadelphia for sea men, and have them taken to the lake with all expedition.—The whole of our vessels will soon be fitted out, which, with those taken from the enemy, will present a force greatly superior to any that can possibly be brought against them before next winter.

#### Extract of a letter dated

"Detroit, March 20.

"Amherstburgh will be evacuated by our troops to-morrow. The British are in considerable force on the Thames and the adjacent country. It is the opinion that they will be here soon. As for myself, I do not pretend to know any thing about it."

Mutiny at Sandy-Hook. In our paper of Thursday last, we stated that the troops at Sandy-Hook had mutinied, and that the ringleaders had been arrested, brought to town, and confined in the fort at the Battery. The following particulars of this unhappy affair, we received from a source, which entitles them to the fullest credit.

On the 23d inst. a general meeting took place among the troops stationed at Sandy-Hook. With the exception of lieut. Anthony's detachment 3d artillery, the troops, one and all refused to obey the orders of their officers to appear on parade. They stated as their reasons, that government had not fulfilled their contract with them, as they had received only part of the bounty promised, and some of them had been seven months in service without pay. The officers commanding them, again exerted themselves to induce them to turn out, and they still refused. Capt. Hamilton then ordered two six pounders to be brought down in front of the barracks, and charged with grape shot. The 3d artillery, under lieut. Anthony, having formed in line with the canon, were ordered to load. Capt. H. then gave them ten minutes to appear on parade, or take the consequences. The appearance of immediate death had the desired effect. They formed on parade, and were ordered to stack their arms, which were taken from them; and the ringleaders of the mutiny were selected out, and sent under charge of capt. Humphreys to Governor's-Island for trial.

Baltimore March 30.

The privateer schr. Comet, Captain Boyle, of this port, has arrived at N. Carolina. She has made 19 prizes since she left this place. A few she manned; the others she destroyed, after taking out their cargoes.

The Caroline, Capt. Almeda, of this port, has sent into Charleston the British coppered ship Elizabeth, from Kingston, Jamaica, in ballast.

The privateer brig Rattlesnake, Mofat, of Philadelphia, from a long cruise in the North Seas, arrived at Rochelle in January last (in company with a very valuable prize) having captured a great number of vessels—22 of which had safely arrived in ports in Norway.

#### Mark Master Masons

WITHIN the state of Kentucky, are requested to attend a Mark Lodge, to be held at M. S. Hall's, in the town of Lexington, on Wednesday, the 4th of May next, for the purpose of organizing a lodge and electing officers.

April 11, 1814. A. L. 5814.

Shoe Store & Factory.

HAY & BORDMAN, from Baltimore, opposite the Branch Bank, have just opened an elegant assortment of the most fashionable SHOES of every description for ladies, gentlemen, misses, youth, and children, which will be sold by the package, dozen, or single pair, as low as they can be purchased in Philadelphia or Baltimore (carriage excepted).—Also, men's patent HATS, and children's morocco do. and ladies' Indispensables. Measure for ladies, misses and children's shoes of every description will be taken. Those who may please to favor them with their patronage will receive every attention.

N.—Country merchants are invited to call.

Lexington, April 7, 1814. 13-13.

#### NOTICE

To the 5th regiment volunteers lately commanded by Col. Wm. Lewis.

There is due to the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, in said regiment twenty-one hundred and fifty two dollars twenty-four cents. A return of Capt. Williams's company is not yet received, which is requisite in order to make an equal distribution—so soon as that return is made, payments will be made to captains Hart, Megowan and Hamilton's companies, on application to the subscriber in Lexington. To Captains Price and Gray's companies on application to Mr. Pollard Keen in Nicholasville. To Captains Martin and Kelley's companies on application to Mr. David Dodge in Winchester. To Captain Williams's company on application to Mr. Thos. I. Garrett, MountSterling.

Payments will be made only to the individuals themselves—in case of death to their legal representatives.

LEWIS SANDERS.

Lexington, 8th April, 1814.

#### Fresh Medicine.

JOHN WAINWRIGHT,

CHEMIST & DRUGGIST, has just received and is now opening at his APOTHECARY'S Shop, on Jordan's Row, opposite the courthouse, a general assortment of MEDICINE, selected from the most respectable houses in New-York and Philadelphia. Those who purchase a regular assortment will be supplied at a moderate advance.

Vials assorted, Shop Furniture, Patent Medicines, Paints, Water Colors, &c. &c. 15-15.

#### The Pestilozian Seminary

Will be ready to receive Girls on Monday the 18th inst. The highest class will be formed of pupils under twelve years of age, who can only read and write. 15-2t J. B.

#### Sales at Auction.

ELEGANT PICTURES.

ON TUESDAY NEXT,

April 12, 1814, will be sold at auction,

A COLLECTION OF

SUPERB PAINTINGS, (Principally American

Views.)

Also a number of valuable BOOKS.

2 Violins of superior quality,

2 common ditto.

Tables, Chairs, Settees, Bedsteads,

1 Telescope,

1 Hydrometer, &c. &c. &c.

Cotton sleeves

Irish linens and sheetings, 3-4, 4-4, and 6-4

checks

300 ps 4-4 & 6-4 white

& cold, & muslin

30 pieces domestic

cotton goods

3000 lbs Rhode Island

spun cotton, super-</

### BOOTS & SHOES.

L. & G. YOUNG.

RETURN their sincere thanks to their friends and the public in general for the liberal support received since they commenced at their established stand, on Main street, Lexington—where they continue to manufacture, and have now on hand.

A large and elegant assortment of gentlemen's

**Boots & Shoes,**  
made of the best Philadelphia leather in the newest fashion—**ALSO,**

**Ladies Shoes,**

of the neatest and latest fashion. All of which they offer at wholesale or retail.

Lexington, K. Nov. 8, 1813—45-tf

To Journeyman

CABINET-MAKERS.

WANTED immediately, three or four Journeymen, to whom the highest wages, in Cash, will be given, and constant employment. None need apply but those that are good workmen.

JAMES MEGOWAN.

Lexington, Nov. 23, 1813. 47-tf

### SLATE IRON WORKS.

THE FURNACE is now in full blast, making from three to four tons a day.

Orders forwarded shall be executed with neatness and dispatch, patterns forwarded to my Iron Store in Lexington, will meet a ready conveyance to the Works.

### MARIA FORGE

Is also now at work—all the fires are well manned and making Iron of a superior quality.

### SLATE FORGE

Is also in high operation, and making a ton per day.

A constant supply of Iron will be kept at my store in Lexington of a quality not inferior to any made in the United States, and will be warranted as such by

THOMAS DEYE OWINGS.

Lexington, 10th Dec. 1813.

Doctor Walter Brashear

HAS just taken up his residence in Lexington, and will practice Medicine & Surgery in conjunction with Doctor E. Warfield.

Calls on them at their shop will be particularly attended to by one or the other of them.

19-tf May 10, 1813.

### FOR SALE,

110 Acres of first rate Land,  
Four miles and half from Lexington. For particulars enquire of

JAMES DEVERS

Lexington, Dec. 13, 1813. 50-tf

### R. Megowan & Co.

Give four dollars in cash, for good merchantable HEMP,

At their Rope walk, in the suburbs of the town, on Russell's road.

6-tf February 7, 1814.

### J. H. & L. HAWKINS

Have just received from Philadelphia a large assortment of GOODS.

Lexington, Nov. 22, 1813. 47-tf

### Ellis & Trotter,

Have just received, and are now opening in their new Brick House, two doors above Sam'l & Geo. Trotter,

A LARGE & ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF GOODS.

Which they will sell low for CASH, either by wholesale or retail.

They have just received a quantity of COPPER.

31.-12tf. Lexington, Oct. 1, 1813.

Morrison, Boswells & Sutton,

Have just received a large Assortment of GOODS,

In addition to their former stock; which will be disposed of on reasonable terms for Cash.

ALSO ON HAND  
A large quantity of SAIL DUCK & SEINE TWINE.

Nov. 15, 1813.

LEXINGTON PORTER & FINE ALE BREWERY.

JOHN COLEMAN intends to commence

Brewing this week, and will shortly have ready for delivery FINE DRAUGHT ALE, in hogsheads, barrels and half barrels, which on trial, he hopes will please. It is his intention as soon as his Porter and Ale are in proper order, to have an extensive and regular supply of each in bottle.

FRESH GRAINS

Will be constantly on sale during the Brewing season. The advantage of using Brewer's Grains as food for cattle in general, and more particularly for milch cows, is so well known as to render comment unnecessary.

YEAST

Will be daily on delivery for domestic use & for the distillery. The scientific and experienced distiller is so well acquainted with their work in the western country. Orders respectfully solicited.

Lexington, Nov. 23, 1813. 47-tf

Lexington, December 6, 1813. 49-tf

NOTICE.

ALL THOSE indebted to LOWRY & SHAW,

either by bond, note or book account, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment—those excepted having running accounts under special agreement. The business will continue to be conducted under the firm of

CROMWELL & ROBINSON.

Pittsburgh, January 23, 1814. 5-3m.

Soap and Candle Manufactory.

THE Subscriber will give the highest price

in cash, for Tallow, Hog's Lard, and all kinds of Soap Grease.—Also will purchase

any quantity of good clean Ashes; for which I will give nine pence per bushel, and take them away from the houses in any part of Lexington, or within six miles of said town.

Persons wishing to sell or contract for any of the above articles, will please to call at my house on Main-street, nearly opposite the Insurance Bank, where I keep a constant supply of Soap and Candles, to sell by wholesale and retail.

JOHN BRIDGES.

Lexington, Nov. 22, 1813. 47-tf

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber in Clark county, Ky. on the 8th inst. a MULATTO MAN SLAVE, by the name of TIM, twenty one years of age, about five feet ten inches high, and has a large scar on one of his thighs, (I think the right) occasioned by a burn. It is supposed that he rode off a sorrel mare, with a blaze face, about fourteen hands three inches high, with nearly all the hair trimmed off her tail; branded on the near shoulder or buttock, thus: I S; he took away with him two broad-cloth coats, one a black that has been torn on the back and mended, the other a light grey—two ruffled shirts, two pair of pantaloons, one pair of country linen, the other a dimity, several country cloth waistcoats, and an old brown cloth surtout coat, lined with yellow flannel and padded blue cape. It is likely he may have obtained a pass or may attempt to pass as a free man, and will aim for the state of Ohio, some of the Territories or Canada. I will give the above reward to any person that will deliver him to me, or secure him in any jail so that I get him again.

EDWARD SHROPSHIRE.

January 22, 1814. 4-tf

THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH

GIVEN FOR

Water-rotted Hemp,

Delivered at John Hart's rope-walk.

R. MEGOWAN & CO.

Lexington, Dec. 6, 1813. 49

THE TAILORING BUSINESS

IS carried on by the subscriber on Main street, next door to Holloway, Bain & Steel's Hat Manufactory—where every attention will be given to those who may favour me with their work.

JAMES DEVERS.

December 6 1813. 49-tf

COFFEE, by the barrel.

A general assortment of GROCERIES.

They give Cash for Feathers and Linsey.

In addition to our present stock of goods, have just received an elegant assortment of Lovettine Silks and Satins, of all colours, for Lady's Pelices and Dresses.

Also—Twenty Bales PRIME COTTON.

at 27 cents.

November 8, 1813. 45

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In addition to our present stock of goods, have just received an elegant assortment of Lovettine Silks and Satins, of all colours, for Lady's Pelices and Dresses.

Also—Twenty Bales PRIME COTTON.

at 27 cents.

November 8, 1813. 45

THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH

GIVEN FOR

Water-rotted Hemp,

Delivered at John Hart's rope-walk.

R. MEGOWAN & CO.

Lexington, Dec. 6, 1813. 49

THE TAILORING BUSINESS

IS carried on by the subscriber on Main street, next door to Holloway, Bain & Steel's Hat Manufactory—where every attention will be given to those who may favour me with their work.

JAMES DEVERS.

December 6 1813. 49-tf

COFFEE, by the barrel.

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